

Massachusetts Department of
Public Welfare

**Statistical Supplement
to the
Annual Report**

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FISCAL YEAR 1980

OFFICE OF FINANCE
STATISTICAL REPORTS UNIT

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STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1980

Department of Public Welfare

Office of Finance

Thomas H. Spirito, Commissioner

Statistical Reports Unit

A Report Prepared by

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CASELOAD AND EXPENDITURES

Total Expenditures - Fiscal Year 1980

In the Fiscal Year 1980 total expenditures by the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare were \$1,684,038,994. When we add the accounts payable from the previous year, (1979 appropriated funds paid out in Fiscal Year 1980), total funds disbursed in the Massachusetts economy equaled \$1,780,811,435. This grand total figure can somewhat arbitrarily be broken down under four general headings as follows:

Medical Services and Supplies	\$912,216,252
Income Maintenance - Public Assistance	658,998,612
Administration including Food Stamps	107,082,769
Social Services including Child Care	<u>102,513,802</u>
	\$1,780,811,435

The various sections that follow in this report will treat each of these major segments in turn. Compared to the previous fiscal year, total expenditures were up 209.3 million dollars or 13.3 percent. This comes after an increase of 9.2 percent in expenditures from Fiscal Year 1978 to Fiscal Year 1979. All major divisions shared in this percent increase but medical services accounted for the greatest gain in absolute terms (\$172 million) and in percentage terms (+23.2%).

The accounts payable portion included almost \$90 million in medical payments and almost \$10 million for social services, including Day Care, the care and maintenance of children and donated funds. Other large expenditures under accounts payable were made for the SSI programs and regular administration.

Before we analyze the year to year changes in the expenditures and caseload by program we should consider at least two outside factors that have a direct bearing on the magnitude of total expenditures that have to be financed by the

taxpayers of Massachusetts. The first factor that helps determine the total amount of expenditures per year is price changes, as reflected by the Boston Consumer Price Index. The second factor is the matching funds provided by the Federal Government and other revenue such as child support payments and donated funds that help determine the burden actually placed on the taxpayers of Massachusetts by the Department of Public Welfare.

Estimated Payments After Price Adjustments

The chart appearing on the next page has been prepared to show the effect of price changes on total welfare expenditures. Using the Consumers Price Index for Boston, total medical and assistance payments have been adjusted for price changes. As a result we have an estimate of what total expenditures might have been if price increases had not taken place over the ten year period.

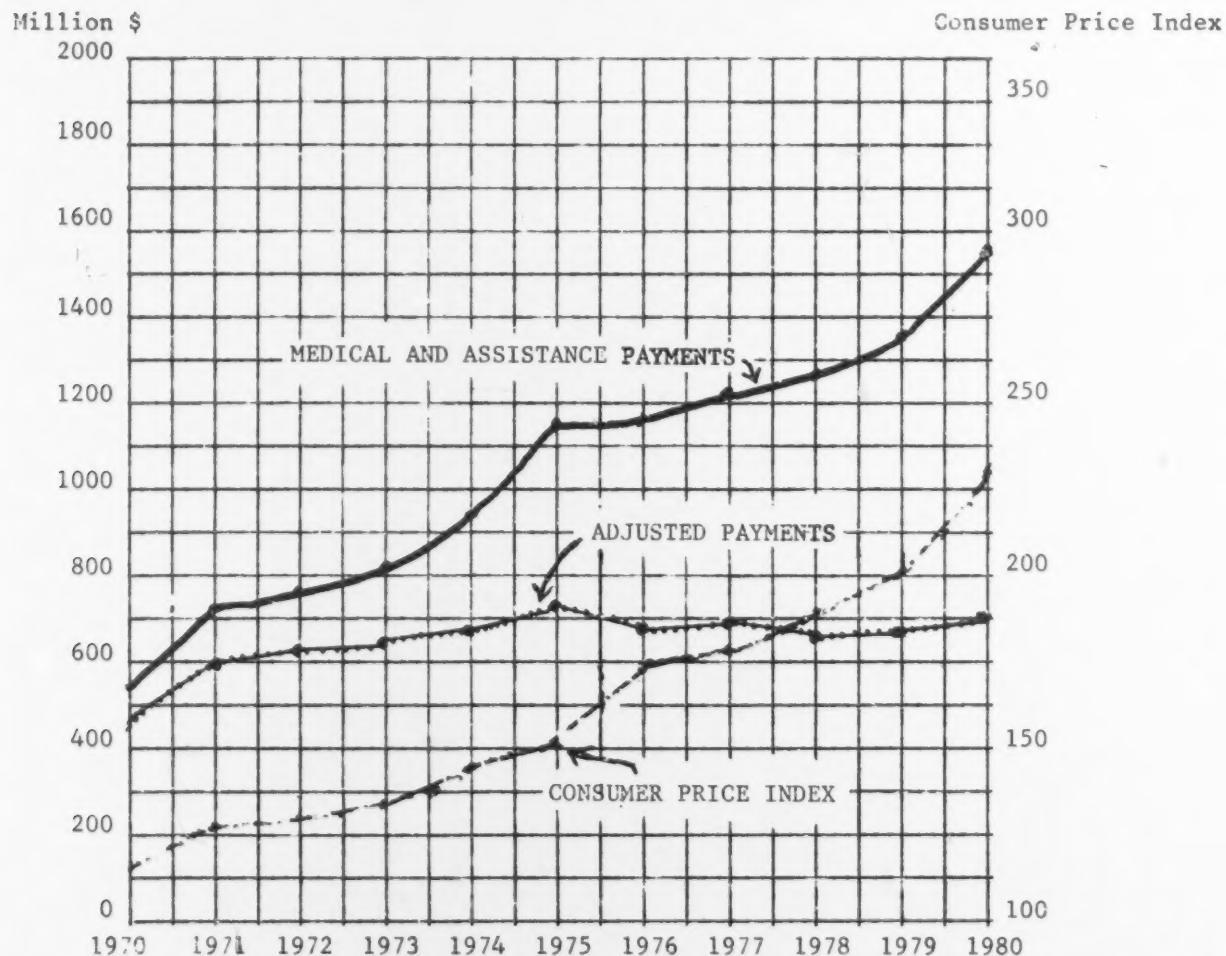
With a base of 1967 (when the C.P.I. was 100 and total payments for medical services and assistance payments were 259 million dollars), we find that if prices did not rise, expenditures for the same program in Fiscal Year 1980 would be expected to reach 700 million dollars or up from the 685.9 million dollars that we would have expected for the prior fiscal year, 1979, rather than the 1571 million dollars actually expended in F.Y. 1980 up from the \$1382.7 million actually expended in the year before.

Expenditures for welfare continued to increase at a rate higher than the price index would indicated each year in the 1969 -1971 period. Since 1972 however, total expenditures increased at a rate only slightly higher than the rise in prices and in the Fiscal Years 1976 and 1978 the percentage increase in expenditures was far below the increase in prices. In Fiscal Year 1977 expenditure led prices by a slight amount, and in Fiscal Year 1979 the percentage increase was again above the increase in prices. In Fiscal Year 1980 this trend continued.

The rise in prices not only influences the need for increases in assistance payments and higher prices for each medical service but indirectly makes persons on limited or fixed incomes eligible for assistance. There is continual pressure to raise the assistance grants for the clients being served and for the vendors of medical services and supplies, such as hospitals, nursing homes and

EXPENDITURE FOR MEDICAL AND ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS ADJUSTED FOR PRICE CHANGES
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND THE BOSTON CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Fiscal Years 1970-1980



Expenditure Data from Status of Appropriations Report, June 1980
and RSI, Consumer Price Index; U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau
of Labor Statistics

physicians to charge higher fees as their costs increase. In the past few years the price increases for all medical services have far outstripped the overall increase in prices as measured by the C.P.I., as were the prices for all food items and housing costs, the principal components in the grants given to families and persons receiving aid from the Department of Public Welfare.

Revenue Estimates for Fiscal Year 1980

In the Fiscal Year 1980, the Massachusetts Welfare Department received almost 839 million dollars of revenue from various sources with about 94% of the total coming from the federal government as grants and matching funds.

By far the largest percentage of the total revenue was in the form of matching funds with the federal share based on the total expenditures under a particular program. An additional 37 million dollars was received for child support from Parents of children receiving aid under the various programs, especially AFDC, and over 3.5 million dollars was received from agencies participating in the Donated Funds program.

The federal government, under the matching formula, reimburses the state for about 50 percent of most administrative costs and the same percent for expenditures under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and most medical expenditures under Title XIX of the Social Security Act. Most social services are matched at 75 percent. There is no federal matching for expenditures under the General Relief Program or the two sections of the Supplement Security Income (SSI) Program, (Aged and Disabled). Expenditures by the Commonwealth for SSI are made after the Social Security Administration has distributed the total SSI payments, which includes both the state and federal share of the total payments.

FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT AND OTHER REVENUE

Fiscal Years 1980 and 1979, by Major Areas
and Year to Year Percent Change, Massachusetts

Major Area	<u>FY 1979</u> <u>(000)</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>(000)</u>	<u>Percent Change</u> <u>(%)</u>
Assistance Payments	\$274,821	\$257,164	- 6.4
Social Services	153,193	70,674	- 53.9
Medical Assistance	403,520	438,831	+ 8.8
Food Stamps	6,283	7,958	+ 26.7
Child Support	34,145	7,339	+ 9.4
Donations for Services*	2,816	3,569	+ 26.7
Miscellaneous and Other	8,346	22,462	+ 169.1
 Total, All Revenue	 879,377	 838,863	 - 4.6

* Non-Federal Share

Source: Office of Finance Report, "Statement of Income", June 1979 and June 1980

The preceding table describes the revenue received by the Department in Fiscal Years 1979 and 1980 with the year-to-year percent change in revenue for each major program area. The increase of over 14 million dollars revenue in the "Miscellaneous" category incorporates \$1,645.00 for Sales and \$83,942.00 for Miscellaneous under General Administration, \$1,622,256.00 for Miscellaneous Contributions and Support for Care & Maintenance of Children under the Social Services Programs; \$1,982,047.00 for 3rd Party Payments-Reimbursement \$17.00 for Reimbursements for Legal Documents, \$380,017.00 for Restitution Payments, and \$16,066,533.00 for Assistance Recoveries, under Medical and Public Assistance. In prior years, assistance recoveries were deducted from Assistance Payments. The total revenue for FY 1980 decreased from that of FY 1979 by over 40 million dollars or 4.6%. This decrease was due to the decrease in matching funds for Social Service expenditures which decreased 53.9% or 82.5 million dollars, and the decrease in matching funds for Assistance Payment Expenditures which decreased 5.4% or 17.6 million dollars.

The total revenue received in Fiscal Year 1980 was over 47% of the total expenditures in FY 1980 (1.78 billion dollars); whereas the total revenue received in FY 1979, over \$8.79 million dollars, was almost 56% of the total expenditures in FY 1979 (1.57 billion dollars.)

Total Expenditures by Program

Fiscal Years 1976-1980
(In Million Dollars)

<u>Program</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
All Programs	1155.1	1245.8	1265.7	1382.7	1571.2
Medical Assistance	544.2	621.3	623.0	737.2	907.9
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	421.7	463.1	486.7	477.5	489.3
General Relief	82.3	45.6	41.8	43.2	46.5
Refugee Programs	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.7	5.4
Supplement Security Income Program	105.1	114.0	112.1	122.1	122.2

Total Expenditures by Program: Fiscal Years 1976-1980

Over the five year time span from FY 1976 to FY 1980, total expenditures for all public assistance programs have steadily increased each year but expenditures for individual programs have fluctuated, with some programs increasing and some decreasing each year, over the same time period.

All the programs had a higher expenditure in 1980 compared to the year before with only the GR program showing a decline compared to expenditures in Fiscal Year 1976.

In absolute terms the largest increase over the five year period was in Medical Assistance expenditures which increased 363.7 million dollars. In Percentage terms the largest increase, (200.0), was in the Refugee program.

Expenditures for General Relief, which includes direct payments and medical vendor payments, showed great variation over the five years. In 1980, although expenditures increased from the previous year, total GR expenditures were down from expenditures in 1976 due to the limit on medical services provided and the

decline in caseload due to the ineligibility of employable single persons and improved economic conditions. These factors, along with greater administrative control, resulted in a decline of 35.8 million dollars over the five years or a 43.5 percent decrease in expenditures from 1976 to 1980.

Expenditures for the AFDC program in Fiscal Year 1980, compared to expenditures in Fiscal Year 1976 were up to 16.0 percent. AFDC expenditures had increased each year since 1954, but in F.Y. 1979 they fell slightly to 477.5 million dollars. At this level they were up 72 dollars from the 1975 total. In 1980 Expenditures again increased, up \$12.2 million over FY 1979, to their highest level recorded.

Expenditures for the Refugee programs, which are 100 percent reimbursed by the Federal Government, tripled from expenditures in Fiscal Year 1976. The increase of 3.6 million dollars represented a 200.00 percent increase over the five year period. These programs include aid to displaced Cubans, Cambodians, Vietnamese and other refugees and the program has been expanding rapidly in the last two years.

Assistance to the Aged and Disabled, which was provided under the Old Age Assistance and Disability Assistance programs prior to Fiscal Year 1975, is now given under the Supplemental Security Income Program, a program administered by the Social Security Administration.

The state share of this assistance has increased from \$105.1 million for the program in Fiscal Year 1976 to 122.2 million dollars in Fiscal Year 1980. This was an increase over the five year period of 16.3 percent and 17.1 million dollars.

TOTAL PAYMENTS BY PROGRAM

Fiscal Years 1969 - 1980

(In Million Dollars)

Fiscal Year	All <u>1/</u> Programs	Old Age and <u>2/</u> Disability Combined	Medical Assistance	Supplemental Security Income	Aid to Families With Dependent Children	General <u>3/</u> Relief
1969	452.5	76.1	226.9		128.1	21.4
1970	564.0	102.2	252.9			
1971	724.42	117.7	304.8		245.1	56.6
1972	772.0	128.4	348.5		239.8	55.3
1973	825.6	116.5	371.0		286.2	51.9
1974	966.9	47.1	459.7	53.7	323.4	82.0
1975	1131.3		502.1	112.0	405.5	111.7
1976	1153.5		544.2	105.1	421.7	82.3
1977	1244.0		621.3	114.0	462.6	45.6
1978	1263.7		623.0	112.1	486.8	41.8
1979	1380.0		737.2	122.1	477.5	43.2
1980	156.58		902.9	122.2	489.3	46.5

1. Does not include Refugee Programs, Social Services or Administration.
2. Data for OAA and DA in these years includes both the Federal and State share. These programs were incorporated into the SSI programs for the Aged and Disabled on January 1, 1974. Data after that date, under SSI, includes only the State share of the expenditures.
3. General Relief data includes all payments; medical vendor, non-medical vendor and regular grants.

EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM

FISCAL YEARS 1970-1980

Million \$

2000

1800

1600

1400

1200

1000

800

600

400

200

0

70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

Total All Programs

Medical Assistance

AFDC

Aged and Disabled

General Relief

Source: RSI Data (1970-1972), Status of Appropriations Accounts (1973-1980)

Expenditures by Program, Absolute and Percent Change

Fiscal Years 1979-1980

(In Million Dollars)

<u>Program</u>	<u>F.Y. 1979</u>	<u>F.Y. 1980</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
All Programs (1)	1382.7	1571.2	+188.5	+13.6
Medical Assistance (2)	737.2	907.9	+170.7	+23.2
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (3)	477.5	489.3	+11.8	+2.5
Supplemental Security Income Programs	122.1	122.2	+0.1	+0.1
General Relief	43.2	46.5	+3.3	+7.6
Refugee Programs	2.7	5.4	+2.7	+100.0

(1) These data do not include expenditures for Social Services or Administration

(2) Excludes GR Medical which is included in the General Relief Program

(3) Includes WIN Expenditures

Expenditures by Program and Year to Year Change

Compared to Fiscal Year 1979, total Public Assistance expenditures in Fiscal Year 1980 were 13.6 percent higher and up 188.5 million dollars. The increase in 1979 over 1978, the previous fiscal year was lower with an increase of 9.2 percent and 117 million dollars. The table above shows that all programs shared in the increase with expenditures for Medical Assistance accounting for by far the largest share or 91 percent of the total increase. Expenditures under the refugee programs doubled in absolute terms, up 2.7 million dollars, but the entire cost of the program is borne by the Federal Government. General Relief expenditures, which rose 7.6 percent or 3.3 million dollars also added to the 188.5 million dollar increase in total expenditures.

Total expenditures showed a gain of 13.6 percent from 1979 to 1980 (Fiscal Years) or 188.5 million dollars. The largest portion of this gain as well as the total amount in all years was expenditures for Medical Assistance. Of the total gain of \$188.5 million, \$170.7 million was accounted for by this program where expenditures increased 66.7 percent over the five year period. In Fiscal Year 1979 the five year percentage gain was only 46.8 percent.

The gain in Medical Assistance expenditures (\$170.7 million) can be attributed to the rise in the cost of living and inflation which indirectly results in higher medical costs for the same services provided.

In percentage terms, the largest year to year increase was for the refugee programs which had an increased number of participants. The next highest increase, (23.2) was for medical assistance which gained, despite a drop in the caseload, due to the factors mentioned above, inflation and resulting higher medical costs. Expenditures for General Relief increased due to a cost-of-living increase retroactive to January 1980.

The slight increase in expenditures for the Supplemental Security Income program was due to increases in the amount paid to SSI recipients because of Cost of Living increases. The decline in the caseload for both the Aged and Disabled was not enough to offset the increased payment standards.

Despite a slight decline in the AFDC caseload and recipient count, expenditures increased due to a Cost of Living increase issued for January 1, 1980 and thereafter. Although the increase was only 2.5 percent it represented an increase of 11.8 million dollars.

Average Monthly Caseload by Program
and Year to Year Change, Fiscal Years 1979 and 1980

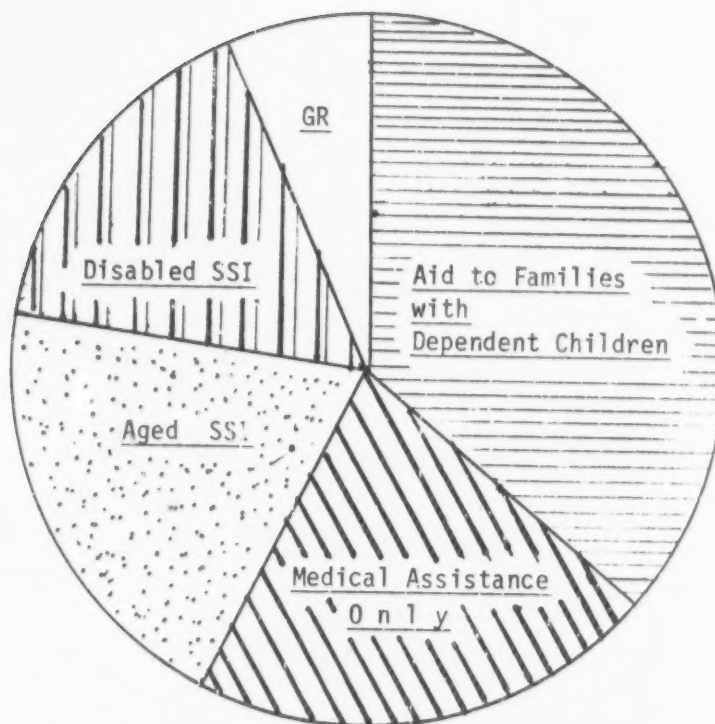
<u>Program</u>	<u>F.Y. 1979</u>	<u>F.Y. 1980</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
SSI (Aged)	74,429(e)	71,905(e)	-2524	-3.4
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	122,254	122,003	-251	-0.2
SSI (Disabled)	54,638(e)	54,088(e)	-580	-1.1
General Relief	20,540	21,509	+969	+4.7
Medical Assistance Only				
Aged	42,659	41,304	-1355	-3.2
AFDC Related	8,777	7,793	-994	-11.3
Disabled	9,438	8,552	-886	-9.4
Children under 21	12,983	10,304	-2679	-20.4
Refugee Programs	474	939	+465	+98.1
Total All Programs	346,192(e)	338,357(e+b)	-7835	-2.3

(e) Estimated data

(b) In addition there was an average of 62,145 non-public assistance food stamp cases each month.

Note: The source for these data is the Monthly Summary Expenditure Report for the Fiscal Years 1979 and 1980, (except SSI data). This source is used for reasons of comparability over the long run. The caseloads can be defined as the number of different cases who received or were eligible to receive assistance in the month, averaged for the year. The most recent source of caseload data for AFDC, GR and other programs except SSI is the Caseload and Expenditure Report which would give lower caseload figures as it give the count of those cases that receive a regular grant in the month.

Distribution of the Public Welfare Caseload
by Program, Fiscal Year 1980



TOTAL AVERAGE MONTHLY CASELOAD: 337,418 a/

a/ Distribution based on average monthly caseload for the five major programs - Refugee, Food Stamps and Social Service caseloads not included.

Source: Caseloads based on the Monthly Summary Expenditure Report and Federal Report 8700 for SSI cases.

Caseload by Program by Region

Public Assistance, June 1980

<u>Region</u>	<u>AFDC</u>	<u>GR</u>	<u>MA-Aged</u>	<u>MA-AFDC</u>	<u>MA-DA</u>	<u>MA-Under 21</u>
Boston	26,195	6,161	5,363	1,122	1,399	1,569
Springfield	20,300	4,130	1,406	1,070	794	1,969
Worcester	13,451	1,691	4,752	837	1,220	1,161
Lawrence	24,417	3,940	10,200	1,991	1,962	2,113
Greater Boston	14,537	2,371	9,339	1,443	1,658	1,032
N. Bedford	23,215	3,249	7,072	1,459	1,226	1,437
Region (6)*	0	0	4,102	0	1,098	54
All Regions	122,115	21,542	42,234	7,922	9,357	9,335

Source: Monthly Summary Expenditure Report, June 1980

* Long Term Care Units

Caseload by Program by Region, June 1980

The table above shows the regional breakdown of the statewide caseloads by program for the last month of Fiscal Year 1980. This table is designed to show the relative size of the various regions and the regional differences and changes in the breakdown of the total caseload by program.

Compared to earlier years, non-regional long term medical care unit caseloads have been added to the table. In prior years the caseload was incorporated into the regular regional medical caseloads and were not separated out from the main body of the table.

Every region showed a decline in the number of cases aided under the medically needy children's program and every region except Boston showed a gain in the General Relief program. While the MA-Disability Assistance program caseload declined in every region this was offset by the shift of many cases to the long term care units. A similar shift took place for the MA aged caseload but the regular MA caseload increased in both the Worcester and New Bedford Regions. The MA-AFDC related caseload remained relatively stable among regions as a whole. Two regions had a slight increase while the other four had a slight decrease. The number of children under 21 cases declined in every region and in the state as a whole.

Applications and Closings by Program

Fiscal Year 1980

	<u>Program</u>		
	<u>AFDC</u>	<u>MEDICAL ONLY</u>	<u>GENERAL RELIEF</u>
Applications Received	57,642	75,166	33,963
Approved	40,790	36,670	20,039
Denied	12,751	29,529	12,440
Other Dispositions	4,130	10,249	1,575
Cases Discontinued	42,699		22,171

Source: SRS-NCSS-3800, DHEW, SRS Quarterly Report on Applications and Closings.

Applications and Cases Discontinued by Program

In fiscal year 1980 the Department received over 166 thousand applications for public assistance. This figure does not include the applications for the social service and refugee programs. For all the PA programs the number received in the second quarter, the lowest of the four was 40,253.

These applications, when added to the applications pending from the previous year, provided a total that had to be processed to determine whether the case was eligible or not. The rates differ widely from program to program but over-all, 97,499 or 58.5% of the applications processed were approved for assistance. The remaining 41.5% were either denied for one reason or another or withdrawn. Over 15,500 applications were not processed because the application was withdrawn, the applicant died and for other reasons of this nature.

Over the course of the year (Fiscal Year 1980), 42,699 AFDC cases and 22,171 GR cases were discontinued for money payments (closed). For AFDC this was 1,909 more than the number approved and for General Relief this was 2,132 more than the number of applications approved.

It will be noted that the largest number of applications was received for the medical assistance only program which also had the largest number and percent of denials. This outcome would be expected because eligibility for the direct payment programs is usually related to levels of income and assets but eligibility for the medical only programs is usually related to levels of income, assets and the liability for medical services in relation to income (size of medical bills).

Compared to last year the number of applications increased for AFDC, decreased for the Medical Assistance Only programs and increased for the General Relief Program. The number approved, while falling for Medical Assistance Only, increased for both AFDC and the General Relief Program. The number denied was higher for all three programs in 1980 than in 1979. Based on this information the percentage of applications for all programs that were approved was lower in the 1980 fiscal year than in FY 1979. The percentage actually fell from 60.1% to 58.5%.

Compared to last year the number of closings under GR increased and the number under AFDC fell, (from 43,793 to 42,699). As the closings exceeded the number of openings for both GR and AFDC for the state a decline in caseloads for both programs was experienced when the last month June 1980 is compared to the first month, July 1979.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

The Medical Assistance Program covers the needs of both the clients who are aided financially by the Department with direct (cash) payments, (Aged and Disabled SSI cases, AFDC, Refugee and GR cases), and those clients who have enough funds to maintain themselves but need assistance in paying for medical care and services, (Medical Only; Aged, Disabled, AFDC Related and children under 21 years of age in medically indigent families).

The following section will describe the types of medical care needed and provided, the expenditures for these different types of care and the average payments by different classifications with the utilization rates.

Medical Expenditures, Fiscal Year 1980

In the table on the next page the grant total expenditure exceeds the amount appropriated to the Department in Fiscal Year 1980 for medical care. This is because payments made from the appropriations of earlier years, (Accounts Payable) are included as well as funds appropriated to other departments that were included in the claim for matching funds under Title XIX for medical services given to welfare clients.

Title XIX expenditures are matched with the Federal Government and are therefore separated out from funds expended for General Relief cases. Total funds distributed before matching, however, are given in this and other tables describing medical payments.

Total medical expenditures for both Title XIX programs and General Relief reached \$1,040,883,869 in Fiscal Year 1980. Included was \$128,667,617 for the aged in mental hospitals and the retarded in Intermediate Care Facilities under

Title XIX and \$10,365 million in premium payments to Health Maintenance Organizations and the Social Security Administration for Supplementary Medical Insurance under Medicare.

Compared to Fiscal Year 1979, total expenditures in F.Y. 1980 for medical care increased 177.3 million dollars or 20.5 percent. Most of this increase was for Direct Medical Services but the Aged and Retarded in institutions accounted for \$5.6 million of the total increase. Accounts Payable increased about 40 million dollars and General Relief expenditures were up \$1 million. Higher unit costs and per diem rate increases caused the direct medical expenditures to increase over those of the previous year.

TOTAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURES

FISCAL YEAR 1980

<u>TITLE XIX ACCOUNTS</u>	<u>EXPENDITURES OF FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR FY 1980</u>	<u>ACCOUNTS PAYABLE 1979</u>	<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</u>
Direct Medical Expenditures	\$701,264,620	\$74,447,323	\$775,711,943
Direct M. A. Allocations	117,668,622	141,310	117,809,932
Retroactive Rate Adjustments		259,239	259,239
Educational Medical Services	3,982,480	-	3,982,480
M. A. Mental Health	10,121,072	-	10,121,072
	<u>\$833,036,794</u>	<u>\$74,847,872</u>	<u>\$907,884,666</u>

Expended Under General Relief Accounts

From the 1980 Appropriation	\$3,252,117	
From the 1979 Accounts Payable	1,079,469	
	<u>\$4,331,586</u>	<u>\$4,331,586</u>

Expended Under Title XIX From Other
Appropriations a

Mental Health Hospital Inpatient	\$ 10,047,134	
Intermediate Care Facilities	118,620,483	
	<u>\$128,667,617</u>	<u>\$128,667,617</u>

Grant Total, All Medical Funds Administered by the Department of Public Welfare in FY 1980		<u>\$1,040,883,869</u>
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a Estimated

Source: Status of Appropriation Accounts (June 1980), Accounts Payable Cumulative Report
December 1979 and for other Title XIX Appropriations, The Federal Report HCFA-120

Estimated Medical Expenditures by Type of Provider

The table following shows the way the funds for medical assistance were distributed to the various types of providers in Fiscal Year 1980.

By far the most costly service was inpatient hospital care in general hospitals which are defined as hospitals other than mental hospitals. In Fiscal Year 1980 this service alone accounted for 37.6 percent of all Title XIX expenditures. (Last year the percentage was 36.0). Hospital care for General Relief cases was only 12.6 percent of the total GR expenditures in Fiscal Year 1980 and this percentage reflects changes in policy promulgated in December, 1975, (the elimination, for the most part, of this type of care).

Long term institutional care (Skilled Nursing Homes and Intermediate Care Facilities), accounted for an additional 37.6 percent of the total expenditures or \$390,300,000. Of this sum, Intermediate Care Facilities for the retarded accounted for \$118,620,000, for the regular welfare caseload, \$130,709,000 and Skilled Nursing Homes accounted for \$140,971,000.

Institutional care therefore, for both Title XIX and General Relief cases, and including hospital care, (mental and acute) and long term care accounted for 76.9 percent of the total medical assistance payments or 800.5 million dollars. Compared to Fiscal Year 1979 the percentage has decreased (from 77.3%) but the total cost (from \$667.6 million the prior year), has increased significantly.

The medical care segment of the consumer's price index has been rising reflecting the higher rates for hospitals and nursing homes and other medical care. In addition, the increase in funds to other agencies for the care of eligible welfare cases along with the eligible cases in the regular caseload, together, have caused expenditures for institutional care to rise substantially over the past four years.

ICF payments for the retarded continued to increase and in Fiscal Year 1980 were 17 million dollars higher than in the prior year.

The amount paid to other types of vendors increased for all except Mental Hospitals and Other Practitioners Services. Payments to outpatient departments increased almost 14 million dollars and as a result accounted for 5.7 percent of total medical expenditures (only 5.2 percent in 1979). Payments to Physicians increased about 10 million dollars but their percentage of the total remained the same at 5.3 percent of the total. The amount paid for prescribed drugs increased over 6.6 million dollars and as a percent of the total increased from 3.5 to 3.6 percent. Payments for Dental Services increased three million dollars to \$21 million dollars and as a percent of the total remained the same at 2.1 percent. These last three provider types accounted for 11 percent of the Title XIX expenditures, but 64.9 percent of the General Relief medical expenditures. The prior year these three providers, Physicians, Druggists and Dentists accounted for 10.9% of the Title XIX expenditures and 73 percent of the General Relief expenditures.

Clinic services increased about \$2.5 million, year to year, and Home Health Care \$1.5 million while their percentages of the total remained the same. As a percent of the total Laboratory and Radiological Services increased from 0.4 to 0.5 while expenditures increased almost 1.5 million dollars.

ESTIMATED MEDICAL EXPENDITURES
BY TYPE OF PROVIDER, TOTAL AND
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

Title XIX and General Relief
Fiscal Year 1980

<u>Type of Provider</u>	<u>Title XIX</u>		<u>General Relief</u>	
	<u>Expenditures</u> (000)	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> (000)	<u>Percent</u>
General Hospitals	\$389,433	37.6	\$546	12.6
Mental Hospitals	20,213	2.0	0	-
Skilled Nursing Homes	140,971	13.6	1	-
Intermediate Care. Fac. For Mentally Retarded	118,620	11.4	-	-
Others	130,709	12.6	4	0.1
Physician Services	55,352	5.3	1,005	23.2
Dental Services	21,249	2.1	1,009	23.3
Other Practitioners Serv.	6,841	0.7	256	5.9
Outpatient, Hospital	58,565	5.7	61	1.4
Clinic Services	13,579	1.3	212	4.9
Laboratory and Radiological Services	4,975	0.5	169	3.9
Home Health Care	10,987	1.1	91	2.1
Prescribed Drugs	36,798	3.6	797	18.4
Family Planning	2,591	0.3	4	0.1
Insurance Premiums and HMOS	10,365	1.0	-	-
Other Care and Services	11,114	1.0	177	4.1
Educational Medical Services	3,982	.4	-	-
TOTAL, all providers (a)	\$1,036,552	100.2	\$4,332	100.0

(a) The sum of sub-totals may not equal grand totals due to rounding.

Source: Distribution based on Medical Vendor Payment Report VPS07 with adjustments as reported on Form NCSS-120

Average Medical Expenditure Per Eligible Person

Compared to the average payment per recipient, the average payment for medical care per eligible person is much lower as not all the eligible persons actually have a medical payment made for them in the month. The utilization rate differs from program to program but in any one month slightly over three-fourth of the eligible persons have a payment made for them for all the programs combined.

A high percentage of the Aged and Disabled Medical-Only eligibles persons actually have a payment made for them and as payments are made for cases no longer open, the rate can be more than 100 percent of the average caseload open for the month. (See Medical Care Utilization in the next section.) For this reason there is little difference between the average payment per eligible person and per recipient for these programs, and the average payments are high for both programs and both types of cases.

Because there is usually more than one person eligible in the family programs; AFDC, AFDC-Related and families with children under 21 years of age, medically indigent, even in the Medical Only programs there are usually more persons eligible than actually have medical needs. Therefore there is a large difference between the average medical payment per eligible person and the average medical payment per recipient. The other programs, General Relief and the SSI programs, are basically for income maintenance, with automatic eligibility for Medical Assistance and therefore only a portion of the eligible persons actually have a medical payment made for them despite the fact that by definition they are disabled or older citizens.

These factors accounted for the difference of \$77.11 in the average payment for Aged SSI persons between the eligible persons and recipients and a difference of \$98.19 for the Disabled SSI clients, and a \$14.78 difference in the

Estimated Average Medical Expenditure Per Month
Per Eligible Recipient by Category of Assistance
Fiscal Year 1980

<u>Program</u>	<u>Average Monthly Eligible Recipients</u>	<u>Average Monthly Expenditures</u>	<u>Average Expenditure Per Recipient</u>
Aged SSI	\$ 71,905	\$ 9,466,632	\$131.65
Disabled SSI	54,058	16,526,020	305.71
AFDC	348,839	15,177,911	43.51
Medical Only			
Aged	41,304	32,451,976	785.69
Disabled	8,552	7,957,138	930.44
AFDC Related	23,938	1,328,555	55.50
Under 21	17,576	2,198,676	125.10
General Relief*	22,815	360,965	15.82
Total, All Programs	588,987	\$85,467,873	\$145.11

* Limited Medical Services Given

Source: Expenditure Data from the Federal report HCFA-120; Monthly Eligible Recipient Data from the Monthly Computer printout MSER

AFDC family programs. These differences are less than the differences experienced between per eligible and per recipient payments in Fiscal Year 1979 for the Disabled SSI programs and for the AFDC program but greater for the Aged SSI program.

The average medical expenditure per month per eligible recipient has increased \$29.67 from the average last year for all the programs. The average payment per eligible person in all the Adult programs and Children Programs increased as the total number of eligible recipients fell and average monthly expenditures increased for the total eligible caseload.

In most programs the increase was significant. The average expenditure for the Aged SSI cases increased \$27.43 for the SSI Disabled, \$70.26. The same relatively high increases were found for the Medical Only Aged and Disabled; \$156.82 and \$144.87 respectively. More moderate increases were experienced for the family programs and General Relief. For all programs the increase was from \$29.67 to \$145.11.

Estimated Expenditures Per Recipient and Average Payments Per Month

The table that follows gives the estimated average number of recipients of medical care each month by program. Each recipient can be described as a person for whom at least one medical payment was made in the month and the count of recipients is unduplicated.

Great variations in the average payments by type of case are evident both between programs and from year to year, but overall the average payment for all recipients was up 9.8 percent from the average a year earlier. At the same time that total expenditures were rising about 15 million dollars per month the average number of recipients per month increased over 40 thousand. Each month in Fiscal Year 1980 the Department made at least one medical payment for an average of 437,312 persons. The average amount paid for each of these persons for all the medical services they received was \$194.61 each month but the average per person varied from program to program and ranged from \$58.29 for the AFDC program to \$869.25 for the Disabled Medical Only Program.

This great difference can be explained by the difference in the types of medical services received; the frequency of the services given and the other resources; especially medical, that the persons in these programs might have, such as Medicare or private insurance. Many disabled MA only cases are institutionalized whereas few AFDC mothers or children are in Nursing Homes or Intermediate Care Facilities. While many aged persons need medical care each day in the month or have long hospital stays or receive many types of medical care at the same time such as physician, drugs, and hospital care; the family cases are not so apt to have care to this degree or need care for chronic illness.

Average Expenditures Per Recipient Per Month
for Medical Services by Category of Assistance (1)

Fiscal Year 1980

<u>Program</u>	<u>Average Monthly Recipient Count</u>	<u>Average Monthly Expenditures</u>	<u>Average Monthly Expenditures Per Recipient</u>
Aged SSI	45,347	\$ 9,466,632	\$208.76
Disabled SSI	40,916	16,526,020	403.90
AFDC	260,393	15,177,911	58.29
Medical Only			
Aged	45,413	32,451,976	714.60
Disabled	9,154	7,957,138	869.25
AFDC Related	17,658	1,328,555	75.24
Under 21	18,431	2,198,686	119.29
Total, All Programs	437,312	\$85,106,908	\$194.61

(1) Only Title XIX, Federal Matched Programs are included.

Source: Recipient Counts from the HCFA Report 120, based on computer printouts VPS-38 and Expenditures from the HCFA Report 120 based on the VPS-07 printout.

While the Disabled Medical Care Only cases had an average payment of \$869.25, the Aged MA Only cases had an average payment of \$714.60 also due to the large number of cases in Nursing Homes and ICFs as well as Chronic and Acute Hospital care. The cost to the Department is diminished however by the high percentage receiving Medicare benefits compared to the Disabled MA Only cases.

Average payments are higher for the Aged and Disabled MA Only cases than the SSI Aged and Disabled cases, who receive a money payment in addition to their medical care, because the MA Only cases are more apt to have expensive institutional care. Most individuals would not be in the MA only program unless they were in need of extensive medical care; especially expensive Institutional care. When an Aged or Disabled SSI case needs institutional care he or she is usually transferred from the SSI program to the Medical Care Only program, with few exceptions. Even if they remain at home, however, the average SSI Aged and Disabled case needs more medical attention than is needed for the average person under the children's programs; AFDC, AFDC-Related and Children Under 21 Years Old in medically indigent families. The average medical payment for an SSI recipient is about \$475.00 per month less than the average for an adult program medical-only case.

In both Fiscal Year 1979 and Fiscal Year 1980 the highest average payment was for the Disabled-Medical Only Recipient. From FY 1979 to FY 1980 the average payment increased \$98.30 per person per month. The average payment for all the other programs also increased significantly.

Medical Care Utilization Rates Per Eligible Recipient

The table which follows gives an indication of what percent of those people eligible to receive medical assistance actually have a medical payment made for them in the average month. The rate differs from program to program, but essentially the comparison shows that a relatively high proportion of the persons in the adult medical only program, (MA-OAA and MA-DA), and Children under 21 Program, have at least one payment made for them in the average month. This stems from the fact that there was a medical need that caused them to apply for medical assistance in the first place. It is also probable that those cases closed, (a large percentage due to death), had outstanding medical bills that had to be paid after closing. Together these factors can account for a utilization rate of greater than 100 percent.

Utilization rates are almost consistent for the other programs, with about 63 to 76 percent of the eligible persons having a payment made for them, regardless of whether they were in an adult program, with automatic medical eligibility (SSI-Aged, SSI Disabled) or in the family programs, (AFDC or AFDC Related), and regardless of whether they were automatically eligible or medical only cases.

The greatest change was in the percent of children under 21 who had a payment made for them. The percentage rose from 82.2 to 104.9. A rise in the utilization rates of greater than 10 percent was experienced by all the programs except the Aged SSI and the Medically Only Disabled. Overall, in any given month in Fiscal Year 1980 about three fourths or 77.2 percent of the 566,172 eligible persons had a payment made for them.

Utilization Rates for Medical Care

Average Month by Program, Title XIX

Fiscal Year 1980

<u>Program</u>	<u>Average Monthly Eligible Recipients</u>	<u>Average Monthly Recipient Count</u>	<u>Percent of Persons Receiving Care</u>
Direct Payments			
Aged SSI	71,905 <u>a</u>	45,347	63.1
Disabled SSI	54,058 <u>a</u>	40,916	75.7
AFDC	348,839	260,393	74.6
Medical Only			
Aged	41,307	45,413	109.9
Disabled	8,552	9,154	107.0
AFDC Related	23,938	17,658	73.8
Children under 21	17,576	18,431	104.9
Total, All Programs <u>d</u>	566,172	437,312	77.2

a Estimate

b Because medical payments are made for both open and closed cases utilization rate of greater than 100 percent is possible in the short run (1 year).

c d Only Title XIX caseloads are included, General Relief is omitted.

In the prior Fiscal Year 1979, only about two-thirds of the eligible recipients had a medical payment made for them. The change was the result of an increase in the number of persons having a payment made for them while the number of persons for whom a payment could be made, declined.

While the eligible caseload is decreasing it appears to be those cases who remain are more than likely to have a medical payment made for them in an average month.

Income Maintenance-Public Assistance

The following section describes in detail the various direct payment programs and the food stamp program, including annual data for the Fiscal Year 1980, comparisons with Fiscal Year 1979, average payments per year and per month, by program, and to some extent an explanation of the changes over time.

In Fiscal Year 1980 the most significant development as far as the income maintenance programs were concerned was the drop in the total AFDC caseload; the first time a decline was registered since 1956, coupled with the lower number of persons per case with the resultant decline of 2.7 percent in the number of recipients receiving this aid. Also remarkable is the increase in the number of General Relief Cases, (the first increase since FY'75), and the increase in refugees under the refugee programs.

All the income maintenance programs described are administered by the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare, except the Supplemental Security Income Program, (SSI), which has been administered by the Social Security Administration, a federal agency, since January 1, 1974. It is still the responsibility of the Commonwealth to provide these aged and disabled cases with medical care and social services along with a share of their direct payments (grant). Before January 1, 1974 these cases were aided under the Old Age Assistance and Disability Assistance programs with the state's expenditures matched by funds from the federal government. At present the Social Security Administration sends the basic grant to the recipient of SSI and later bills the Department for a portion of the total funds distributed.

The food stamp program caseload is divided into two parts. One part, the public assistance food stamp caseload is made up of cases that did not have to go through a separate application process as they are or were already receiving assistance in the form of a direct payment. The other type - Non PA or public assistance cases are cases that do not receive a money payment but receive the benefits gained by the value of food stamps authorized. The table that follows in the food stamp section shows the division

The program for refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia and Cuba is described for the first time in this report. The state administers the program for the federal government, using state standards. The entire cost of the program is reimbursed by the federal government. Expenditures and caseload are increasing for this program as described in a latter section.

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Comparison of Average AFDC Caseload and Expenditures

Fiscal Years 1979 - 1980

	<u>FY79</u>	<u>FY80</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Average Monthly Caseload	122,254	122,003	-0.2
Average Monthly Recipient Count	358,635	348,839	-2.7
Total Expenditures (In Millions)	\$477.5	\$489.3	+2.5
Average Monthly Payment per Case	\$325.50	\$334.21	+2.7
Average Annual Exp. per Recipient	\$1,332	\$1,403	+5.3

AFDC Caseload and Expenditures, FY'80

While the average monthly caseload decreased slightly, the number of recipients, which includes children and adults in the AFDC family included in the grant, decreased 2.7 percent. This indicates that the average size AFDC family has fewer people aided. This is due to the decline in the birth rate coupled with a large decrease in the number of Unemployed parent families, which tend to be large in size, and the increase in remarried AFDC mothers and pregnant women in the caseload.

Total expenditures increased 2.5 percent, compared to the 2.5 percent decrease a year earlier and was due to the six percent cost of living adjustment given January 1, 1980 to all recipients.

The decrease in caseload to some extent offset the 0.6 percent increase reported for the period from 1978 to 1979, and the decrease in recipients of 2.7 percent can be added to the 2.5 percent decrease from FY'78 to FY'79. While this year Expenditures rose 2.5 percent expenditures declined almost 2 percent

from fiscal year 1978 to fiscal year 1979. This was the first decline in expenditures for AFDC since the 1953 fiscal year when only about 18 million dollars was expended for this program - one twenty-fifth of the present amount. Expenditures for AFDC in Fiscal Year 1980 reached a new high however.

Over the 1980 Fiscal Year, the caseload that started at 121,261 in July 1979 rose to hit a peak in March 1980. Throughout the year the caseload fluctuated around 122,000 cases and by the end of the year was 122,115, slightly above average. Compared to last year the average caseload was lower. This decline can be traced to better management techniques including the computer matches to insure that only eligible cases become recipients.

Like the past fiscal year, when a decline in the unemployed parents section of AFDC was recorded, a decline of over 500 UP cases took place in Fiscal Year 1980. The year to year decline in the UP caseload from 1979 to 1980 (9.7 percent) was only the second decline since 1974 when a decline of 7.3 percent took place. At that time the caseload, (UP), was only about 2,300 or less than half the current level. It was only in the last two fiscal years that the economic recovery of 1976 and 1977 was reflected in the number of cases receiving assistance under the AFDC-UP Program.

Of the total AFDC expenditures, about 15 million dollars was in the form on non-medical vendor payments. This was down about three million dollars from fiscal year 1979. This type of payment is used for emergency assistance; for example to replace items damaged by fire, protective payments and other payment for hardship cases.

WIN payments were also made to encourage and assist clients in the AFDC caseload to prepare for and engage in employment. Payments for this purpose, mostly to the Division of Employment Security, were just over \$800,000.

Total AFDC expenditures also included the Quarterly Special Needs Payments, often called the flat grant, in addition to the regular Direct Payments and Work Incentive Program expenditures. Emergency Assistance program payments are not included in the total. Funds given in place of Special Needs payments were about 50 million dollars in Fiscal Year 1980.

AFDC CASELOAD BY TYPE, 1969 - 1980

The following table will give some indication of how the caseload, in total and broken down into the Unemployed Parents segment and Regular (Basic) segment, has changed over the years since the Commonwealth assumed administration and the cost of the AFDC program. The decrease in 1980 for the total caseload was the first decline since the state assumed the administration of the program and was due to the decline in the number of unemployed parent case. Over the last ten years the total caseload has increased 114.3 percent while the Unemployed Parents segment has increased 214.3 percent. The same period has seen the expansion of the program due to legislative changes, judicial decisions and changing social mores as well as economic changes.

Aid to Families With Dependent Children
Average Monthly Caseload, Basic and Unemployed Parents
and Percent Change from Prior Year, Fiscal Years 1969 - 1980

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Average Monthly Caseload</u>			<u>Percent Change from Prior Year</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Basic</u>	<u>U.P.</u>	<u>Basic</u>	<u>U.P.</u>
1969	45,857	45,119	738	+24.2	+12.2
1970	56,932	55,424	1,508	+22.8	+104.3
1971	71,016	69,313	1,703	+25.1	+12.9
1972	79,618	77,433	2,185	+11.7	+28.3
1973	83,952	81,524	2,428	+ 5.3	+11.1
1974	91,738	89,487	2,251	+ 9.8	+ 7.3
1975	106,124	102,968	3,156	+15.1	+40.2
1976	111,932	107,421	4,511	+ 4.3	+42.9
1977	117,592	111,808	5,784	+ 4.1	+28.2
1978	121,523	115,508	6,015	+ 3.3	+ 4.0
1979	122,254	117,007	5,247	+ 1.2	-12.8
1980	122,003	117,263	4,740	+ 0.2	- 9.7

Source: RS-I System data (FY1969 - 1972), Monthly Summary Expenditure Report (FY1973 - 1980).

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN
WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM

Oct. 1, 1978 - Sept. 30, 1979 and Oct. 1, 1979 - Sept. 30, 1980

<u>Activity Summary</u>	<u>Number</u>	
	<u>Oct. 78 - Sept. 79</u>	<u>Oct. 79 - Sept. 80</u>
Number of Registrations	31,713	36,487
Number of Clients Interviewed and Appraised	21,267	27,123
Number attaining Unsubsidized Employment	10,958	11,679
Total Welfare Grant Reductions (million \$)	\$26.3	\$25.9

Source: Department of Public Welfare WIN Unit based on computer reports.

WIN Activities October 1979 - September 1980

The data above describes certain WIN activities in two recent twelve month periods. The latter year, which corresponds with Fiscal Year 1980, shows that while the number of clients registered and attaining employment increased, the the total welfare grant reductions over the year's period declined somewhat. A higher proportion of clients registered were interviewed and appraised by DES but a smaller proportion actually found employment, compared to the year before, despite the increase in numbers.

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM

Certifications: Initial, Completed and Not Completed by Reason

Oct. 1, 1979 - Sept. 30, 1980 and Oct. 1, 1979 - Sept. 30, 1979

<u>Certifications</u>	<u>Number</u>	
	<u>Oct. 78 - Sept. 79</u>	<u>Oct. 79 - Sept. 80</u>
<u>Initial:</u>		
Requested	15,758	22,444
Made with Service	4,034	5,731
Made without Service	10,515	14,196
<u>Not Completed:</u>		
Day Care not available	133	172
Other Services not available	27	265
Medical Exemptions	312	444
Other Reasons	1,377	1,836

Source: Internal memo from WIN Unit based on ESARS

Work Incentive Program Certifications

The table above illustrates the activity related to the certification process under the WIN program. A client under the WIN program must be certified, by the Department, that they are able to perform work or enter a training program and that the proper social services are being provided to attain that goal.

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Average Payment Per Case by Rank, June 1979 and June 1980

Twelve Top Ranking States in June 1980

<u>State</u>	<u>June 1980</u>		<u>June 1979</u>	
	<u>Average Payment Per Case</u>	<u>National Rank</u>	<u>Average Payment Per Case</u>	<u>National Rank</u>
Hawaii	\$384.09	1	\$384.53	1
Michigan	375.05	2	354.50	3
New York	373.27	3	362.93	2
California	365.74	4	313.12	9
Wisconsin	355.77	5	324.87	7
Washington	346.07	6	320.22	8
Connecticut	338.27	7	331.79	5
Oregon	337.48	8	282.90	15
Alaska	330.47	9	329.07	6
Vermont	329.78	10	311.47	11
Massachusetts	327.83	11	311.92	10
Minnesota	325.32	12	300.75	12
National Average	271.06	-	256.74	-

Source: Public Assistance Statistics, June 1979 and June 1980

DHHS, SSA Pub. No. 13-119170RS Report A-2

Note: The Massachusetts average payment has been adjusted for the quarterly special Needs Payment.

GENERAL RELIEF

Comparison of Average General Relief Caseloads, Expenditures and Payments, Fiscal Years 1979 and 1980

	<u>Fiscal Year</u>		<u>Year to Year</u>
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Average Monthly Caseload	20,540	21,509	+4.7
Total Expenditures (In Millions)	\$43.2	\$46.5	+7.5
Estimated Direct Payments (In Millions)	\$39.8	\$42.1	+5.7
Average Annual Expenditure per Case	\$2,105	\$2,162	+2.7
Average Monthly Direct Payment per case	\$161.47	\$163.19	+1.1

GR Caseload and Expenditures FY'80

The 4.7 percent increase in the average monthly caseload for General Relief between Fiscal Year 1979 and Fiscal Year 1980 reflects a change in policy regarding the General Relief program and the decline in general economic conditions in the period. The caseload reached a peak in the Spring of 1975 when over 44 thousand cases were being aided. A change in eligibility requirements in October 1975 had the effect of closing about 15,000 single person cases who were deemed employable. This factor along with improved economic conditions caused a substantial drop in the caseload during fiscal years 1976 through 1979. this decline ended in fiscal year 1980 when the caseload increased 4.7 percent over the year. A slight increase continued from the low in July 1979 to a peak of 21,978 reached in March, 1980 with the caseload starting to fall off again to reach a caseload of 21,542 in June 1980. The number of recipients also followed this general trend over this time period.

Total expenditures rose 3.3 million dollars; 2.2 million of which was for direct payments. The increase reflected the higher caseload and the higher monthly payments per case. Expenditures for General Relief are at a level first reached in the early 1970's. A very small percentage of total expenditures was for medical assistance in Fiscal Year 1980 however, compared to earlier years. Of the total expenditures of \$46.5 million only 4.3 million was for medical care. In Fiscal Year 1975 of the total expenditure of 111.7 million dollars, \$43 million was for medical care.

Direct payments have increased in Fiscal Year 1980 by 5.7 percent or 2.3 million dollars. Of the total GR Expenditure, 2.1 million dollars was in the form of non-medical vendor payments. The increase in total direct payments along with the slight increase in caseload resulted in a higher monthly payment per case in Fiscal Year 1980, than in the prior year, and a higher annual expenditure per case when medical expenditures are included.

GENERAL RELIEF

Direct Payment Cases - Average Monthly Caseload and
Percent Change from Prior Year, Fiscal Years 1969 - 1980

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Average Monthly Caseload</u>	<u>Percent Change from Prior Year</u>
1969	11,991	+29.4
1970	17,951	+49.7
1971	25,030	+39.4
1972	25,578	+ 2.2
1973	23,118	- 9.6
1974	26,860	+16.2
1975	40,025	+49.0
1976	29,989	-25.1
1977	21,669	-27.7
1978	20,704	- 4.5
1979	20,540	- 0.8
1980	21,509	+ 4.7

Source: RS-1 (1969 - 1972), MSER (1973 - 1980)

Direct Payment Cases, Fiscal Years 1969 - 1980

The table above shows that in Fiscal Year 1980 the average monthly caseload receiving General Relief direct payments has increased 19.8 percent from the average monthly caseload 10 years earlier or 3,558 cases. Compared to the year earlier, however, the caseload has increased only 4.7 percent after four percentage decreases experienced in Fiscal Years 1976 through 1979. The caseload is now only about half the size it was in Fiscal Year 1975. In Fiscal Year 1976

employable single persons were made ineligible and the economy started to turn around from its depressed condition resulting in a caseload decline that continued through Fiscal Year 1979. The other decline, experienced in Fiscal Year 1973, also resulted from significant administrative changes made in eligibility rules and management techniques. The increase in Fiscal Year 1980 however was due in large part to non-economic considerations with an increase in the number of older persons, (over 45 years), who are deemed unemployable yet without a permanent and total disability.

GENERAL RELIEF

Average Payment Per Case by Rank, June 1979 and June 1980

Twelve Top Ranking States, June 1980

<u>State</u>	<u>June 1980</u>		<u>June 1979</u>	
	<u>Average Payment Per Case</u>	<u>National Rank</u>	<u>Average Payment Per Case</u>	<u>National Rank</u>
Hawaii	\$167.75	1	\$260.69	1
New York	165.82	2	197.46	2
Dist. of Columbia	165.49	3	163.26	5
California	158.04	4	140.40	12
Michigan	157.48	5	192.43	3
<u>Massachusetts</u>	148.62	6	156.04	7
Pennsylvania	143.29	7	159.67	6
Oregon	141.78	8	112.21	18
Minnesota	134.25	9	146.06	10
Kansas	133.30	10	119.94	17
Illinois	133.03	11	146.77	9
Washington	129.88	12	143.65	11
National Average ^a	126.58	-	157.27	-

Source: Public Assistance Statistics, SSA Publication #13-11917 ORS

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^a 41 states 1980; 42 states 1979

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM

Caseload and Payments, FY 1979 - 1980

The table below shows the combined Aged and Disabled caseload and expenditures for the two fiscal years 1979 and 1980, the average payment per case per year and per month and the year to year percentage change in these factors.

	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Average Monthly Caseload ^a	129,067	125,963	- 2.4
Total Expenditures (In Millions)	\$122.1	\$122.2	+ 0.1
Average Annual Payment per Case	\$946.02	\$970.13	+ 2.5
Average Monthly Payment per Case	\$ 78.84	\$ 80.84	+ 2.5

^a Estimate

On January 1, 1974 the Old Age Assistance and Disability Assistance programs were incorporated into a new program administered by the Federal Social Security Administration and named the Supplemental Security Income Program.

The Commonwealth continued to assist aged and disabled Massachusetts residents aided under this new program by reimbursing the Federal Government for a share of the total assistance granted under the SSI program in Massachusetts.

In Fiscal Year 1980 the average monthly caseload combined, (both aged and disabled), decreased by 3,104 cases each month on the average. The decrease reflected both a decrease in the aged and the disabled portions of the total caseload.

Total reimbursement by the state to the Federal Government increased by only 100 thousand dollars. This increase was the result of an increase in the budgeted amounts given to the recipients, as a cost of living increase.

The average monthly payment for the combined caseload increased 2.5 percent or \$2.00 per month to an average of \$80.84 per month (\$970.13 per year) from Fiscal Year 1979 to Fiscal Year 1980.

It should be noted that the amount paid by the Commonwealth is only part of the grant that was paid to each recipient. In addition most cases have social security payments and those that do not or have less than a maximum amount are also paid a share of the total SSI grant by the Social Security Administration.

Average Monthly Caseloads by Program

The table that follows shows the combined SSI caseload broken down by type of case. Only estimates could be made for both Fiscal Year 1979 and Fiscal Year 1980 as actual counts are unavailable for the month of September 1979 from the Social Security Administration which administers the program. It appears however, that the Aged caseload under the SSI program decreased significantly in Fiscal Year 1980, after increasing slightly in the previous fiscal year, and the disabled portion fell for the second time since the program began. The decrease in the Disabled portion was a modest 1.1 percent but the decline in the Aged caseload was 3.4 percent. The result in the total caseload was a decrease of 2.4 percent or 3104 cases each month in the year.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM

Average Monthly Caseload, Aged and Disabled
Fiscal Year 1970 - 1980 and Percent Change from Prior Year

<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>Average Monthly Caseload</u>			<u>Percent Change from Prior Year</u>	
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>AGED</u>	<u>DISABLED</u>	<u>AGED</u>	<u>DISABLED</u>
1970	72,032	55,347	16,685	+9.6	+8.4
1971	77,945	58,994	18,951	+6.6	+13.4
1972	84,905	62,737	22,168	+6.3	+17.0
1973	82,400	57,148	25,252	-8.9	+13.9
1974 <u>a</u>	87,735	58,081	29,654	+1.6	+17.4
1975	115,589	76,775	38,814	+32.2	+30.8
1976	127,459	80,500	46,959	+4.9	+21.0
1977	129,623	76,946	52,677	-4.4	+12.2
1978	128,510 <u>a</u>	73,224 <u>a</u>	55,286	-4.8	+5.0
1979	129,067 <u>a</u>	74,429 <u>a</u>	54,638	+1.6	-1.2
1980	125,963	71,905	54,058	-3.4	-1.1

Source: MSER and RSI Series for data prior to January 1, 1974. Thereafter from the Social Security Administration - Report No. 8700.

Prior to 1974 all data is for the Old Age Assistance and Disability Assistance Programs administered by the Commonwealth. After 1974; SSI data.

a Estimate

a Data combines 6 months of OAA and DA with 6 months of SSI data.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Recipients and Coupon Value

In fiscal year 1980, on the average, the total number of recipients per month receiving food stamps, including Public Assistance, Non-Public Assistance and Over-the-Counter (OTC) recipients was 446,005. The average value of coupons authorized and utilized during this twelve month period was \$14, 230,556 per month. The month with the greatest caseload during FY 1980 was February, during which there was a total of 480,628 recipients at a corresponding coupon value of \$15,185,939.

In comparing the final quarters of FY1979 and 1980, the number of recipients during April and May of 1980 was less than the number of recipients in April and May of 1979. The number of recipients during June 1980 increased by almost 7% over the number of recipients during June 1979. In all three months the appropriations for food stamps was greater in 1980 than in 1979, with the greatest increase experienced in June.

the average value of coupons per recipient was \$29.33 for FY1979, while for FY1980 this value was \$31.52. This indicates an increase of \$2.19, corresponding to a 7.5% increase in coupon value per recipient.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS
AND VALUE OF COUPONS AUTHORIZED AND UTILIZED

Quarter Ended June 30, 1979 and 1980

	1979		1980		<u>% Change</u>	
	<u>Total Recipients</u>	<u>Total Value of Coupons Issued</u>	<u>Total Recipients</u>	<u>Total Value of Coupons Issued</u>	<u>Total Received</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
April	494,216	14,602,307	466,632	14,723,883	-5.58	+8.33
May	479,943	13,947,670	460,995	14,777,877	-3.95	+3.80
June	425,236	12,498,392	452,681	14,298,735	+6.45	+14.4
Total	1,399,395	41,048,369	1,380,308	43,500,495	-1.36	+5.97

Average Value of Coupons per Recipient

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
\$29.33	\$31.52

FY 1980 RECIPIENTS COUNT BY TYPE AND VALUE OF COUPONS AUTHORIZED AND UTILIZED

	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE		NON-PUBLIC ASSISTANCE		TOTAL-NPA&PA COUNT		TOTAL VALUE OF COUPONS ISSUED
	Number of Households	Number of Persons	Number of Households	Number of Persons	Number of Households	Number of Persons	
July	120,793	300,500	42,298	119,360	163,091	419,860	\$13,751,149.00
August	115,282	307,803	46,599	124,420	161,881	432,223	13,776,012.00
September	118,172	294,610	41,317	116,384	159,489	410,994	14,185,939.00
October	120,890	298,202	41,847	116,220	162,737	414,422	13,628,222.00
November	123,295	303,820	44,405	121,178	167,700	424,998	13,819,137.00
December	120,949	322,203	45,235	131,540	166,184	453,743	13,545,474.00
January	124,635	329,983	44,277	131,208	168,912	461,191	14,533,855.00
February	125,264	338,618	47,906	142,010	173,170	480,628	15,018,212.00
March	124,028	330,403	50,112	143,293	174,140	473,696	15,018,179.00
April	122,704	326,549	49,357	140,083	172,241	466,632	14,723,883.00
May	122,514	325,831	47,896	135,164	170,410	460,995	14,477,877.00
June	123,871	324,572	44,318	128,109	168,189	452,681	14,298,735.00

SOCIAL SERVICES

Expenditures by Program, Fiscal Year 1980

<u>Program</u>	<u>Amount of Expenditure</u>
Care and Maintenance of Children	\$41,969,512
Day Care (Contracted and Non-Contracted)	32,880,286
Donated Funds Program	11,975,367
Services to Children in Crises	3,868,744
Protective Services for Children and Families	3,766,836
Family and Children Social Services	2,555,802
Social Services to the Disabled	2,004,781
Family Planning and Unwed Mothers	1,766,785
Services to the Elderly and Disabled	444, 293
Emergency Services to Aged and Disabled	390,256
Services to Facilitate Adoptions	599,012
Services to Battered Women and Children	274,435
Tuition and Transportation	17,693
Total, all Social Services	\$102,513,802

Source: Status of Appropriations Accounts, June 1980

Social Service Expenditures by Program FY 1980

The table above lists the various expenditures for social service programs as distinct from Income Maintenance and Medical Assistance program expenditures.

Some expenditures relative to the administration of social service programs are listed under Administration, as described in the next section of this report. They include administration of the Donated Funds Program which in 1980 was \$584,174, administration of the Protect Services Program (\$4,653,698) and the administration of the Social Service Unit which was \$1,772,745 in FY 1980. Another \$962,603 was expended for social services, \$1,946,277 for Foster Care Administration and \$869,590 for Donated Funds Training. Other administrative costs for the delivery of social services, especially the cost of administering the Care and Maintenance Program, will be described in the next section.

The program requiring this largest expenditure was the Care and Maintenance of Children Program which is for children placed under the care of the Department. Compared to the year before, expenditures for this program were down almost \$1 million dollars or 1.9 percent. The expenditures provide foster care and group care for children for whom an application was made to the Department or who were referred to the Department by the courts. Other children in this program are in adoptive homes, with relatives or with their own parents but receive some form of care and supervision.

The next largest expenditure was for day care, both contracted and non-contracted. This day care takes many forms, from baby-sitting to placement in Day Care Centers and enables mothers to work and partially support the family while the child is under supervision and care or for the mother to receive medical treatment, et. In Fiscal Year 1980 expenditures for this type of care increased over 5 million dollars or 18.7 percent from the year before.

Expenditures under the Donated Funds Program also increased over the prior year and the increase was just short of 2 million dollars. This program is designed to provide social services without direct financial participation of the Welfare Department which only acts as a funnel for federal funds. Private agencies provide 25 percent of the cost of a particular social service provided while federal funds provide the remaining 75 percent.

Services to the elderly and disabled fell over Fiscal Year 1980 as the Office of Elder Affairs provides most services to the elderly such as homemaker and housekeeper services, chore services, transportation and some day care. Similar services for Disabled SSI cases, for the most part, were provided by the Department of Public Welfare.

Social Services to Families and Children are similar to those described above and are used in many cases as an alternative to foster placement and involved services designed to keep the family intact. Family Planning Services include counseling, medical and educational services to mostly low income families. Unwed mothers are also assisted under this program and are provided with child care training and counseling. Expenditures under this program increased almost \$500,000 in Fiscal Year 1980.

Expenditures for the Protective Services for Children and for Children in Crisis enabled the Department to provide casework services, such as investigations and counseling to abused and neglected children and to their parents. Emergency and overnight placement are also made under this program. Compared to Fiscal 1979, expenditures under these programs together have increased significantly. From 5.5 million dollars in Fiscal Year 1979 to \$11.9 million in Fiscal Year 1980 or more than double. Services to Children in Crisis actually fell and expenditures for this program decreased 26.6 percent. The decline however was more than offset by the large increases in Family and Children's Social Services and protective services for children and families.

In addition to the expenditures described above, services were provided and increased expenditures made for Battered Women and to Facilitate Adoptions and for Emergency Services. Not included in the list of social services expenditures was the \$810,278 spent under the Work Incentive Program which was included under the AFDC account. These funds were used in an effort to place AFDC clients in employment or training for employment situations in conjunction with federal funds for job counseling, testing, placement and follow-up. In these respects they take on some of the aspects of social services and in conjunction with these services actual social services have to be given such as Day Care. A description of these services is described under the AFDC section in this report.

ADMINISTRATION

The table that follows shows a breakdown of the total administrative costs of the Department of Public Welfare, by type, in Fiscal Year 1980. The section that follows describes changes in administrative costs of the Department over the year with additional data on some aspects of those administrative costs.

Over 107 million dollars was spent to administer the programs of the Welfare Department, which in Fiscal Year 1980 accounted for an expenditure of almost 1.8 billion dollars. In other words only 6.0 percent of the total expenditures by the Department of Public Welfare were used to administer the many costly and complex programs.

Compared to last year, the administrative costs were up almost 10.6 million dollars. This increase was due in large part to the increases for Regular Administration and the Vendor Payment System. In addition there were increases for training programs and a new Family Grant program. A large increase for Social Services Administration was also experienced. The percent of administrative costs to total expenditures decreased from Fiscal Year 1979 and went from 6.1 percent in Fiscal Year 1979 to 6.0 percent in Fiscal Year 1980.

Expenditures for Administration by Type, Fiscal Year 1980

In the previous fiscal year, regular administration was just over 68 million dollars whereas in this year, (Fiscal Year 1980), regular administration was almost 73 million dollars. Funds from this account are used for the salaries of eligibility and social workers and supporting staff, the purchase of supplies and equipment, and rent and utility payments needed for the regular programs that are not separated out in the table that follows. The 10 million dollar increase was therefore less than would be expected in light of the increased cost for those goods and services that have been increasing in price as the cost of living rises.

EXPENDITURES FOR ADMINISTRATION BY TYPE

Fiscal Year 1980

<u>Type of Expenditure</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>(\$)</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u> <u>(%)</u>
Regular Administration of the Programs	72,946,736	68.1
Vendor Payment System	8,962,862	8.4
Food Stamp Program-Administration	8,341,544	7.8
Child Support Enforcement Unit	3,395,569	3.2
Utilization Review of the MA Programs	1,093,231	1.0
Protective Services Unit	4,653,698	4.3
Social Services Administration	1,772,795	1.7
Donated Funds Administration	584,174	0.5
Training (Donated Funds)	869,590	0.8
Program "Good Health" Administration	468,382	0.4
Foster Care Administration	1,948,277	1.8
Medical Assistance Training	363,435	0.3
Social Services	926,603	0.9
Family Grant Program	190,348	0.2
Title XX Training	529,525	0.5
 Total, All Types	 107,082,769	 100.0

Source: Status of Appropriations Accounts, June 1980
Expenditures adjusted for accounts payable, FY 1979

Administrative expenditure for the Food Stamp Program remained about the same compared to Fiscal Year 1979. These funds are used for the processing of applications for food stamps, to cover the cost of the distribution of the food stamps and for the computer system for making the authorizations used in the purchase of stamps and related expenses.

The Utilization Review of the MA Programs is a system designed to insure that the medical assistance clients receive the optimum amount and kind of medical care for each experience, illness or disability. It also insures that patients in institutions will be discharged at the proper time. In Fiscal Year 1979, expenditures for this system were about \$900,000. In the 1980 Fiscal Year Utilization Review expenditures increased to over one million dollars.

The child support Enforcement Unit was created to maximize the amount of child support payments collected by the Department from the legal parents of children receiving assistance. The specialized unit was created in Fiscal Year 1975 although the procedures had been in effect many years as part of the functions of the regular social work staff. Collections in Fiscal Year 1980 were in excess of 37 million dollars compared to 34 million dollars in Fiscal Year 1979. Administrative expenses in Fiscal Year 1980 were 3.4 million dollars compared to 2.6 million dollars in Fiscal Year 1979 for this particular unit.

In fiscal Year 1977 a new unit was created to perform services that had been given in the past by the regular social workers. This unit was designed to give protective services to clients as a result of the increased number of referrals to the Department. In Fiscal Year 1980 expenditures for this unit decreased to \$4,653,698 as the number of referrals and investigations stabilized.

The Social Service Administrative Unit was created to control the supply and purchase of social services by the Department for welfare clients.

Expenditures for this unit in Fiscal Year 1980 increased almost one million dollars above those of Fiscal Year 1979, while expenditures for the Donated Funds Administrative Unit increased about 170 thousand dollars. the Donated Funds Administrative Unit is responsible for the management of the programs financed by the Donated Funds Program. Funds are donated to the Department, matched by the federal government on a 3 to 1 basis and the total used to provide services that would otherwise not be available as direct state funding is severely limited.

Expenditures for the three social services administrative units, (Protective, Donated Funds and Regular), could also be listed under Social Services but as they are financed for the management of the programs rather than for the services themselves, it is perhaps more accurate and informative to list them under administrative costs.

Regular Administration, which increased about 5 million dollars in Fiscal Year 1980, accounted for 68.1 percent of total administrative costs compared to 70.5 percent the year before; the Vendor Payment System accounted for 8.4 percent of the administrative costs in Fiscal Year 1980 and Food Stamp Program Administration accounted for 7.8 percent. The most significant change however was in the percentage accounted for by the Protective Service Unit. In the 1980 fiscal year only 4.3 percent of the total administrative costs were accounted for by this unit. In Fiscal Year 1979 this unit accounted for 5.8 percent of the total administrative costs. As described earlier this resulted from the decrease in referrals, especially as related to battered children.

The remaining types of administration accounted for 11.4 percent of the total. Compared to the previous fiscal year, the Fiscal Year 1980 totals included four new types of administrative costs, Medical Assistance Training, Additional Social Services, the Family Grant Program which was designed to centralize medical referrals for increased efficiency and Title XX training.

The expenditures for the Child Support Enforcement Unit, which accounted for 3.2 percent of the total administrative costs in Fiscal Year 1980, up from 2.7 percent in Fiscal Year 1979), resulted in a substantial increase in child support payments to over 37 million dollars in Fiscal Year 1980

APPENDIX I

Consumer Price Index

Boston, MA All items - Series A
All Urban Consumers
(1967 = 100)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Average</u>
1969	106.8	108.3	110.3	112.4	110.0
1970	113.6	115.1	116.4	119.4	116.7
1971	120.7	121.6	122.7	124.3	122.7
1972	124.8	126.2	127.0	128.9	127.1
1973	129.7	132.4	134.1	138.7	134.7
1974	142.0	145.2	149.7	153.0	147.7
1975	156.4	159.0	163.0	164.8	162.1
1976	171.9	172.5	175.3	176.1	174.5
1977	178.9	181.6	184.5	185.7	183.4
1978	187.5	188.2 <u>a</u>	193.1	195.8 <u>b</u>	193.1
1979	201.6	205.1 <u>a</u>	214.2	218.1 <u>b</u>	212.9
1980	227.3	234.2 <u>a</u>	240.9	244.4 <u>b</u>	240.0

a March, 1978, 1979, 1980

b September, 1979, 1980

Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington DC 20212

APPENDIX II

Caseload by Program By

Welfare Service Office, Region and State
June 1980

	<u>Medical Only</u>					
	<u>AFDC</u>	<u>GR</u>	<u>Aged</u>	<u>AFDC Related</u>	<u>Disabled</u>	<u>Children Under 21</u>
<u>Total State</u>	121,115	21,542	42,234	1,922	9,357	9,335
<u>Boston Region</u>	26,195	6,161	5,363	1,122	1,399	1,569
Hawkins Street	39	6	1	1	0	3
East Boston	1,943	466	0	0	1	19
Church Street	1,490	385	0	0	0	19
Roxbury Crossing	5,428	1,129	0	0	0	68
Hancock Street	3,399	591	0	0	0	36
Adams Street	4,374	461	0	0	0	33
Inst. & Nurs. Homes	0	0	3,844	0	461	0
Columbia Point	295	41	0	0	0	0
West Howell Street	1,626	547	0	0	0	36
"D" Street	302	81	0	0	0	2
So. Huntington Ave.	511	71	0	0	0	5
Roslindale	1,822	297	0	1	0	15
Medical Assist. Only	0	0	1,514	1,119	937	1,269
Grove Hall (Family)	4,966	1,120	4	1	0	36
Westview Street	0	466	0	0	0	28
<u>Springfield Region</u>	20,300	4,130	1,406	1,070	794	1,969
Adams	918	173	182	122	89	159
Athol	495	9	41	41	25	73
Chicopee	1,463	184	166	45	64	106
Gt. Barrington	213	28	25	22	14	30
Greenfield	1,129	197	92	91	33	156
Holyoke	2,478	469	155	152	100	337
Northampton	1,222	281	100	91	72	104
Palmer	474	42	44	17	23	48
Pittsfield	1,740	385	125	194	69	202
Springfield	8,215	2,053	334	215	237	409
Westfield	924	156	64	36	31	67
West Springfield	1,029	113	78	44	36	78

APPENDIX II (cont.)

Medical Only						
	<u>AFDC</u>	<u>GR</u>	<u>Aged</u>	<u>AFDC Related</u>	<u>Disabled</u>	<u>Children Under 21</u>
<u>Total Worcester Region</u>	13,451	1,691	4,752	837	1,220	1,161
Clinton	425	36	127	32	38	33
Fitchburg	1,169	235	603	191	122	285
Leominster	689		1	0	1	1
Medway	973	92	471	76	107	93
Northbridge	945	100	425	60	119	79
Southbridge	2,081	223	578	130	140	171
Templeton	954	130	390	142	159	82
Worcester	5,715	875	2,157	206	534	417
 <u>Total Lawrence Region</u>	 24,417	 3,940	 10,200	 1,991	 1,962	 2,113
Amesbury	746	91	295	39	50	48
Beverly	690	120	301	51	50	52
Billerica	434	44	227	55	34	55
Chelmsford	173	18	167	11	17	14
Chelsea	1,349	197	208	66	51	70
Dracut	310	26	105	26	27	17
Everett	1,045	190	361	62	77	95
Gloucester	781	101	377	81	61	82
Haverhill	1,450	210	633	55	75	104
Lawrence	2,969	530	835	317	141	271
Lowell	3,229	510	1,157	274	223	341
Lynn	3,725	640	1,102	215	266	378
Malden	1,288	289	491	141	144	66
Medford	824	116	426	67	93	96
Melrose	237	35	202	44	29	36
Methuen	564	65	333	30	48	27
Newburyport	355	72	226	27	42	32
No. Andover	143	17	194	19	21	15
Peabody	891	126	643	92	111	95
Reading	363	67	290	64	61	42
Revere	1,132	210	453	88	118	63
Salem	1,007	148	315	65	77	43
Tewksbury	204	30	282	37	64	21
Wakefield	204	23	188	9	30	12
Westford	79	7	64	8	6	6
Winthrop	225	50	283	42	40	36
Other			42			

APPENDIX II (cont.)

	<u>Medical Only</u>					
	<u>AFDC</u>	<u>GR</u>	<u>Aged</u>	<u>AFDC Related</u>	<u>Disabled</u>	<u>Children under 21</u>
<u>Total</u>	14,537	2,371	9,339	1,443	1,658	1,032
<u>Gr. Boston Region</u>						
Arlington	345	91	256	38	42	44
Brookline	276	98	358	70	78	34
Cambridge	1,821	318	681	109	140	70
Concord	401	32	297	23	44	35
Framingham	1,036	188	714	71	86	96
Hingham	319	62	286	22	34	28
Hudson	150	12	67	7	8	6
Marlboro	665	100	594	89	89	55
Natick	212	26	188	33	41	15
Newton	500	62	846	99	95	42
Norwood	1,154	161	1,087	251	172	102
Quincy	2,046	361	1,336	114	225	136
Randolph	309	32	158	34	40	21
Somerville	1,988	312	594	145	181	126
Waltham	807	138	518	84	152	74
Watertown	327	44	265	21	46	14
Weymouth	1,324	217	476	117	70	66
Wilmington	161	16	49	23	15	12
Woburn	696	101	569	93	100	56
<u>WSO 560</u>	0	0	17	0	199	42
<u>WSO 520</u>	0	0	4,085	0	299	5
<u>Total</u>	23,215	3,249	7,072	1,459	1,226	1,437
<u>New Bedford Region</u>						
Attleboro	1,536	213	512	59	90	74
Barnstable	1,255	154	455	172	90	163
Brockton	5,423	699	1,820	183	236	210
Fairhaven	511	57	244	24	22	39
Fall River	3,795	735	1,212	208	177	205
Falmouth	967	149	287	71	50	103
Marshfield	1,040	120	234	164	71	136
Nantucket	47	12	54	3	4	7
New Bedford	4,329	591	1,044	263	198	165
Oak Bluffs	86	7	55	25	7	12
Orleans	459	72	129	47	31	45
Plymouth	930	117	281	62	65	61
Taunton	2,139	262	646	119	159	177
Wareham	698	61	99	59	26	40

Appendix III

Non-Public Assistance Food Stamp Caseload
by Region and Welfare Service Office
April 1980 and April 1979

NON/P.A. FOOD STAMP CASELOAD

<u>Boston Region</u>	<u>April 1980</u>	<u>April 1979</u>
Adams Street	1,286	1,520
Church Street	1,273	1,181
East Boston	1,277	1,464
Grove Hall (Family)	565	498
Hancock Street	1,245	1,530
Morton Street	718	1,159
Roxbury Crossing	2,590	3,060
West Howell Street	671	756
Total Region	9,625	11,168

Springfield Region

Adams	664	456
Athol	253	246
Chicopee	512	530
Great Barrington	181	207
Greenfield	817	854
Holyoke	917	794
Northampton	1,741	1,851
Palmer	139	170
Pittsfield	1,041	1,227
Springfield	1,898	2,098
Westfield	302	415
West Springfield	348	442
Total Region	8,813	9,290

Appendix III

Food Stamp Caseload (cont.)

<u>NON/P.A. FOOD STAMP CASELOAD</u>		
<u>Worcester Region</u>	<u>April 1980</u>	<u>April 1979</u>
Clinton	188	251
Fitchburg	1,012	978
Leominster	296	301
Medway	504	857
Northbridge	500	592
Southbridge	894	1,008
Templeton	455	447
Worcester	3,092	3,614
Total Region	6,941	8,048
<u>Lawrence Region</u>		
Amesbury	333	327
Beverly	335	380
Billerica	267	334
Chelmsford	90	107
Chelsea	335	361
Dracut	303	307
Everett	511	571
Gloucester	576	706
Haverhill	658	724
Lawrence	966	1,091
Lowell	1,095	1,483
Lynn	1,035	1,298
Malden	541	582
Medford	394	554
Melrose	149	242
Methuen	304	359
Newburyport	154	182
North Andover	109	99
Peabody	388	508
Reading	242	360
Revere	578	735
Salem	433	416
Tewksbury	188	292
Wakefield	120	174
Westford	47	61
Winthrop	135	205
Total Region	10,286	12,458

Appendix III

Food Stamp Caseload (cont.)

<u>NON/P.A. FOOD STAMP CASELOAD</u>		
<u>Gr. Boston Region</u>	<u>April 1980</u>	<u>April 1979</u>
Arlington	336	382
Brookline	385	521
Cambridge	1,141	1,253
Concord	261	314
Framingham	335	306
Hudson	85	113
Marlboro	336	422
Natick	138	155
Newton	280	456
Norwell	117	206
Norwood	471	786
Quincy	1,050	1,665
Randolph	132	226
Somerville	778	938
Waltham	355	469
Watertown	135	170
Weymouth	630	724
Wilmington	74	144
Woburn	413	596
Total Region	7,452	9,846
<u>New Bedford Region</u>		
Attleboro	367	343
Barnstable	696	755
Brockton	2,152	2,457
Fairhaven	344	300
Fall River	1,048	970
Falmouth	662	642
Marshfield	493	678
Nantucket	43	66
New Bedford	1,012	977
Oak Bluffs	53	54
Orleans	495	504
Plymouth	466	652
Taunton	848	987
Wareham	264	329
Total Region	8,943	9,714
Total State	52,060	60,524

APPENDIX IV
SOURCES OF DATA

Monthly Summary Expenditure Report: A Computer printout giving the unadjusted public welfare expenditures by program, including the quarterly grant and the unduplicated count of cases and recipients, by program, who received a payment or were eligible to have a payment made for them in the month.

Status of Appropriation Accounts: Monthly financial report of the Department of Public Welfare giving the funds appropriated and allocated for the year to date with encumbrances and balances for each account. The June report is used for this supplement with appropriate report on accounts payable from the previous year.

Consumer Price Index: A series published by the US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, quarterly, for Boston showing changes in price levels for goods and services purchased by an average defined family.

RS-I Series: A series of reports on caseload and expenditures, manually produced and processed, from data submitted by the local welfare offices prior to April 1972.

Public Assistance Statistics Report A-2: Published by the US Department of Health, Education and Welfare giving welfare data by state and for the nation as a whole, especially caseload and expenditure data. Produced by the ORS at present, a unit of the Social Security Administration. Pub. #78-11917.

Federal Report 8700: The only available source of the caseloads under the Supplemental Security Income Program. It is produced by the Social Security Administration, DHEW on a monthly basis.

Form NCSS-120: A monthly report sent to DHEW showing the caseload and medical expenditures by type and by program. The data submitted is generally from the computer Report VPS-07 with adjustment and gives preliminary data, hence estimated.

Statement of Income: A report prepared by the Office of Finance showing the income of revenue received by the Department by Revenue account number. June 1980 Report utilized.

FNS-256; Food Stamp Participation Report: A computer printout showing the amount of Food Stamps authorized and utilized by month by the food stamp recipients.